Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

Graded Quiz: Querying databases using SQL SELECT statement

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. What will be the output of this query? **1 / 1 point**

SELECT * FROM employees;

- Retrieves all columns from the employees database
- Retrieve all rows in the employees database
- Retrieves all columns from the employees table
- Retrieve all rows from the employees table

Correct
Correct! SELECT retrieves the columns, * means all columns from the employees.

2. How will a data analyst retrieve a list of all employees' first_name, last_name and hire_date from the employees table? **1 / 1 point**

- SELECT first_name, last_name, hire_date,

  FROM employees;
- SELECT first_name, last_name & hire_date

  FROM employees;
- SELECT first_name, last_name, hire_date

  FROM employees;
- SELECT first_name, last_name AND hire_date

  FROM employees;

Correct
Correct! Since SELECT indicates the columns; here the data analyst needs to retrieve the first_name, last_name, hire_date FROM employees table. Note that these columns are separated by commas. However, there won't be a comma after the last column indicated.

3. Which of the following query is correct? ***(Select all that apply)*** **1 / 1 point**

- [x] SELECT first_name, last_name

  FROM employees

  WHERE emp_no > 10004 AND hire_date <= '1997-02-01';

Correct
Correct! This query is correct. This query retrieves the first name and last name of all employees whose employees number is greater than 10004 and were hired before or on the 1st of February, 1997.

- [x] SELECT *

  FROM employees

  WHERE first_name = 'Mark';

Correct
Correct! This query is correct. It returns a list of all employees whose first name is Mark.

- [x] SELECT dept_name

  FROM departments

  WHERE dept_no = 'd003';

Correct
Correct! This query is correct. It returns the name of the department whose department number is d003.

4. The wildcard character _ (underscore), matches _____ **1 / 1 point**

- A singe character
- A sequence of characters
- All characters

Correct
Correct! The wildcard character _ (underscore) matches a single character; % (percentage sign) matches a sequences of characters, and * (asterisk) matches all characters.

5. In a bid to retrieve a list of all male or female employees whose first name is 'Hilari', a data analyst queried the employees table thus: **1 / 1 point**

SELECT *

FROM employees

WHERE first_name = 'Hilari' AND gender = 'M' OR gender = 'F';

However, she noticed this query doesn't return the desired result set. **Which of these queries can help remedy this issue to get the desired result set.** ***(Select all that apply)***

- [x] SELECT * FROM employees
  WHERE (gender = 'M' OR gender = 'F') AND first_name = 'Hilari';

Correct
Correct! The idea of logical order of precedence comes in play here. Therefore to help remedy the mistake of the data analyst, parentheses is put around the part of the query having the OR statement. Note that, the order to which the columns; first_name and gender are mentioned in the WHERE clause doesn't matter.

- [x] SELECT *
  FROM employees
  WHERE first_name = 'Hilari' AND (gender = 'M' OR gender = 'F');

Correct
Correct! The idea of logical order of precedence comes in play here. Therefore to help remedy the mistake of the data analyst, parentheses is put around the part of the query having the OR statement. Note that, the order to which the columns; first_name and gender are mentioned in the WHERE clause doesn't matter.

6. In order to avoid the use of repeated OR in the WHERE clause; which SQL operator can be used as a substitute? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ BETWEEN - AND
- ◉ IN
- ○ IS NOT NULL
- ○ NOT LIKE

Correct
Correct! IN allows SQL to return the names written in parentheses, if they exist in our table. This is used as a substitute for repeated OR in the WHERE clause

7. What will be the result of this query? **1 / 1 point**

SELECT dept_name

FROM departments

WHERE dept_no BETWEEN 'd003' AND 'd006';

- ○ Select all department names whose department number is not between d003 and d006
- ◉ Select all department names whose department number is between d003 and d006
- ○ Select a list of all departments whose department number is between d003 and d006

Correct
Correct! The query returns just the department name (since that was the only column specified in the SELECT statement) whose employees number is between d003 and d006

8. SQL aliases changes or replaces the original name of a column. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct
Correct! Aliases are often used to make column names more readable. An alias only exists for the duration of the query, this means that it does not replace the original name of the column of the table.

9. The SELECT statement is a _____ in SQL. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- ◉ Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- ○ Data Control Language (DCL)
- ○ Data Definition Language (DDL)

Correct
Correct! The SQL SELECT statement is used for manipulating data in database objects like tables. Therefore, it is categorized as a Data Manipulation Language (DML)

10. These symbols <> and != for not equal to mean the same in SQL? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Maybe
- ◉ True
- ○ False

Correct
Correct! The two symbols are used to show not equal to in SQL

11. COUNT is a _____ function. ***(Select all that apply)*** **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Summarizing

  Correct
  Correct! COUNT is one of the aggregate functions in SQL. Other aggregate functions are SUM (to get the sum of a numeric column, e.g salary), AVG (to get the average of a numeric column, e.g salary), MIN (to retrieve the minimum value of a column), MAX (to retrieve the maximum value of a column). Due to how **aggregate functions** work, they are also called **summarizing functions.**

- [x] Aggregate

  Correct
  Correct! COUNT is one of the aggregate functions in SQL. Other aggregate functions are SUM (to get the sum of a numeric column, e.g salary), AVG (to get the average of a numeric column, e.g salary), MIN (to retrieve the minimum value of a column), MAX (to retrieve the maximum value of a column)

- [ ] User-defined
- [ ] Procedure